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ABSTRACT

Programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers sponsored by the Illinois Migrant Council are described in this annual report. Accomplishments during the program year 1971-72 are described in the areas of decentralization of the Illinois Migrant Council; legislation concerning migrants and seasonal farmworkers; legal services; institutional change in the Illinois Department of Public Aid, the Illinois State Employment Services, and the Illinois Department of Public Health; educational and occupational programs; child development, particularly the establishment of day care programs; cooperatives; and the development of a multiservice center to aid people settling out of the migrant stream. Unmet needs are summarized: health needs, including the need for a medical delivery system for migrant farmworkers; skill training needs; and youth program needs for teenage migrants. (PS)

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ILLINOIS MIGRANT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

PROGRAM YEAR 1971 - 1972

[1972]

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GENERAL BACKGROUND

Since its inception in 1966, the Illinois Migrant Council has maintained a centralized operation headquartered in Chicago. The central operations planned and directed programs and provided services to Migrant and Seasonal farmworkers throughout the State of Illinois. These activities were implemented by a competent field staff composed primarily of migrant and ex-migrant farmworkers, all of whom were bi-lingual spanish-speaking individuals. The field offices were, and presently are located in areas having the heaviest concentration of migratory farmworkers. (Refer to attached map showing geographical areas).

The selection process of members of the Board of Directors was limited. The IMC operated adult basic education programs in each geographical area, and participants in these classes were invited to serve as representatives of the migrant farmworkers on the state board. Though this process was somewhat effective, the IMC continually explored improved vehicles for the selection of representatives to insure that "maximum feasible participation" of the migrant farmworkers would in fact become a reality.

In the summer of 1970, a plan was developed whereby the Illinois Migrant Council would reorganize itself to provide for a totally decentralized operation to accomplish the following:

1. Increase participation of the migrant farmworkers on all planning and decision-making levels.

2. Autonomize the field operations.

3. Develop planning process which would more adequately meet the needs of migrant farmworkers identified by specific geographical areas.

The reorganization plan actually become operational in February 1971 and provides for a totally decentralized operation of the Illinois Migrant Council within three years.

The foregoing remarks are presented to enable our readers to more clearly understand the year's accomplishments in light of the three-year decentralization plan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I. DECENTRALIZATION

Increased Participation of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

The new structure of the Illinois Migrant Council provides for the establishment of Regional Advisory Councils and Steering Committees in addition to an overall reorganization of the State Board. During 1971, the State Board membership was increased from 30 to 39 members. Although the numerical increase by itself carries limited significance, the overall percentage increase in migrant representation is considered a major achievement. In the past, less than 33% of the membership of the State Board was composed of migrant or ex-migrant farmworkers, whereas the current board composition is upwards of 90%, and the non-migrant representation is almost entirely Chicano.

On the regional level, seven geographic areas were established. These seven regions serve migrant and seasonal farmworkers in over twenty-two counties of the state. In each of these regions, Advisory Councils were organized. Membership in these councils average approximately fifteen representatives who again are migrant or ex-migrant farmworkers. The present structure of all Regional Advisory Councils allows for a maximum of fifty-one members, and hopefully, representation on these councils will increase as the three-year decentralization gains momentum.

The purpose of the organization of Steering Committees in each region is to provide for additional participation of migrant farmworkers during the peak harvest seasons. Practically speaking, these Steering Committees will be ad hoc, temporary vehicles by which the in-stream migrant can make his needs known to the Regional Advisory Council. During 1971-1972, Steering Committees were in operation in three regions and actively participated in the planning of summer programs in educational and child development programs.

II. LEGISLATION

I. Illinois Legislature

Legislatively, the year 1971 is considered the "turning point" for migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Illinois. For the first time in Illinois history, the 77th General Assembly responded to alleviate the gross injustices perpetrated on migrant farmworkers since time immemorial by establishing a legislative commission composed of public and private members to investigate the plight of the Illinois migratory workers. The Illinois Migrant Council was actively involved throughout the year in recommending private members to the Spanish-Speaking Peoples Study Commission, in determining key geographic farm areas to hold hearings, by selecting witnesses, and by providing the Commission with pertinent legal data and on-site photographs of migrant conditions. The end result was the submission of 100 pieces of legislation directly affecting migrant farmworkers and, generally, the spanish-speaking people in the state. In the fall of 1971, Governor Richard Ogilvie signed 33 bills into law. The IMC legal services staff will continue working closely with the Commission to muster support for the pending legislation and in other areas deemed necessary. Brief summaries of the enacted legislation are stated below:

H 1062 - Telscer Et Al - Amends Act relating to employment offices and agencies. Requires recruiter of out of state employees to file order with Department of Labor stating terms and conditions of employment. Provides that recruited employees shall receive summary of laws pertaining to his employment, both in English and the language with which he is most familiar.

H 1063 - Telscer Et Al - Amends Workmen's Compensation Act by deleting provision exempting agricultural work from application of the Act.

H 1065 - Telscer Et Al - Amends Personnel Code to direct Director of the Department of Personnel to provide training programs, involving linguistic ability and cultural knowledge as to those agencies.

H 1067 - Telscer Et Al - Amends private employment agencies act. Requires agency recruiting out of state employees to file order with Department of Labor setting forth terms and conditions of employment. Provides that employee shall receive summary of laws pertaining to his employment, both in English and in the language with which he is most familiar.

H 1074 - Telscer Et Al - Amends School Code. Provides that school boards in districts under 500,000 population shall provide bilingual programs for students whose first language is other than English. Appropriates $350,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for administration of such bilingual programs.

H 1075 - Telscer Et Al - Amends School Code. Provided that High School Equivalency Tests may be given in a language other than English to applicants who do not speak and understand English.

H 1076 - Telscer Et Al - Amends School Code. Provides that no child from a home where English is not the principal language spoken, be assigned to classes or programs for handicapped children, until reasonable tests related to his cultural environment be given in the principal language used in his home.

H 1078 - Telscer Et Al - Amends School Code. Eliminates requirement that 10 percent or more of students in a school come from homes where English is not spoken before the Board of Education, in districts over 500,000 population, shall provide bilingual programs. Appropriates $350,000 to Superintendent of Public Instruction for administration.

H 1080 - Telscer Et Al - Amends Criminal Code to exempt from trespass to land all persons, whether migrant workers or otherwise, who are living upon or invited upon such land by, or with the permission of the owner or his agent, or anyone invited to visit such persons at their living accomodations on such land.

H 1081 - Telscer Et Al - Amends Migrant Labor Camp Law. Conforms Illinois Migrant Labor housing standards to federal regulations.

H 1086 - Telscer Et Al - Creates act directing state courts to provide interpreters for persons accused of felonies or misdemeanors at the request of any party to the trial.

H 1089 - Telscer Et Al - Creates Spanish Speaking Peoples Study Commission; appropriates $50,000.

H 1624, 1625, & 2780 - Gives licensing power to state for barbers, beauticians, landscapers, etc.

H 1066 - Signed previously by Governor to appropriate $150,000 for Day Care.

2. Class Actions

The following class actions on behalf of migrant farmworkers in Illinois were instituted during the year and are in process:

1. A major migrant law suit was instituted against a large association regarding terms and conditions and wages for migrants recruited through Interstate Clearance System in the Cobden area.
2. Migrant housing suit against several State agencies involving both State and Federal housing requirements.
   (This case hits the areas of substandard housing and tenants rights squarely, and deals indirectly with the bonus and holdback problem. The entire area of free access to migrant labor camps has been heretofore untouched by IMC Legal Services component. Because of the pending case, we anticipate great access difficulties).

III. LEGAL SERVICES

The legal program operated during this period, as it had in the previous year, with one lawyer and one part-time secretary. The beginning of the program year saw the 1971 migrant season already in full swing. We had just filed another lawsuit in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois, seeking to vindicate the right of migrants to due process in eviction cases, as well as to establish their right to performance under a contract for employment, whose terms were incorporated in a clearance order for agricultural workers. The initial stages of this

lawsuit dragged out over several months, and involved a lot of work and a lot of bad feelings between attorneys for all parties. The issue of bringing migrants back to the jurisdiction for depositions after they have left the jurisdiction in which the case arose because of the defendants' conduct was contested heatedly. Although we did not have to produce the plaintiffs when demanded by the attorneys for defendants, the court issued no binding rule setting up guidelines for the production of such witnesses.

Also, at the beginning of the program year, we attempted to implement some of the legislation just passed by the state legislature regarding the rights of migrants in various areas of the law. We attempted to outline these rights in both oral presentations and written materials for all IMC staff members. We explored the nature of the legislation passed, as well as the most effective way the IMC staff could act in seeing to it that this legislation had meaning for migrants. The most important areas changed by the new state legislation were the following:

1. All employers recruiting farmworkers from outside the state of Illinois would now have to submit to the State Labor Department, and post in the migrant camps, a statement of all terms and conditions of the employment offered to the migrants;
2. All migrant employees of the employers affected by No. 1 above would now have to get copies of all state labor laws in both Spanish and English;
3. Full workmen's compensation was provided for most farmworkers for the first time;

4. A special exemption for visitors in migrant camps was added to the state criminal tresspass statute;
5. The state migrant labor camp law was legislatively upgraded to equal the existing federal standards for migrant camp housing, and the state was also required to make multiple inspections of all migrant labor camps to insure compliance with the new standards; and
6. It would now be mandatory for each county court to appoint interpreters for non-English speaking defendants in all criminal cases, both felony and misdemeanor.

We also continued working on the case of Flores v. Joan of Arc, involving migrant contract rights, rights to due process in eviction from migrant labor camps, the duty of state officials to properly inspect migrant labor camps, and the unlawful use of the state employment service by employers of migrant farmworkers. There was much maneuvering in this case by all parties, and all legal issues were drawn, briefed and argued during the program year. Unfortunately, the court delayed its ruling in the matter for over five months.

During the year a guaranteed loan fund was instituted by the Migrant Council, and we drafted a model contract to be used by IMC and local banks in the operation of local guaranteed loan funds. We met with Migrant Council Regional Directors, explained the program and devised a system for selling the program to local bankers. The Regional Directors followed the plan, and we were able to establish loan funds on satisfactory bases in all seven regions.

We tried to use IMC field staff, as much as possible, in the regional offices to gain acceptance of migrant legal rights in various areas. The areas most susceptible to this kind of approach were: access to migrant camps; the duty of the state to inspect migrant camps in order to protect the health

of migrant families; and the various governmental benefit programs available to migrants, most importantly, the food stamp program. We attempted to outline the law in these various areas in meetings and in written materials in order to try to enable the field staff to act as effective advocates of migrant rights. I think success in this program was mixed, and I think a reason for this was the lack of legal training by field staff, causing their inability to act as legal para-professionals. After much thought and conversation with various other lawyers involved in migrant problems throughout the country, it was decided that our problem in Illinois was not unique, that most migrant legal programs had this inability to effectively use lay field staff as legal outreach or legal para-professional workers. A national training conference was planned under the auspices of the Legal Services Training Program and the Migrant Legal Action Program, both of Washington, to try to attack these problems in a new way. For the first time in the history of legal services, lawyers would be trained along with the lay personnel with whom they worked. I was selected to organize the training conference, and recruit the participants, and spent several months in the preparation and completion of my assignment. The conference was held in Chicago in mid-March of 1972, and was attended by an equal number of lawyers and lay migrant advocates. IMC participated, and it is hoped that the participation has helped to develop both skills and sensitivity on the part of both lawyers and lay advocates to the problems of working together and of representing migrants.

After the migrant training conference, we prepared the background paper work necessary to take advantage of the Migrant Division's decision to fund expanded legal services for migrants, and embarked on the initial stages of recruitment of staff for our new program.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

1. Illinois Department of Public Aid

A crucial problem continually plaguing migrants is the absence of guaranteed employment. Excluded from benefits extended the average employee, the migrant cannot expect to work continuously from the time he arrives in Illinois until the time that he leaves. Gaps in employment leave him without funds to nourish himself and his family. The IMC secured federal emergency food funds throughout 1971 to meet the frequent emergencies arising from such employment gaps. The Illinois operated Food Stamp Program did not adequately serve migrants because of the restrictive eligibility and residency requirements. The IMC, therefore, was unable to get the most mileage on the dollar through the federal food-stamp program. This year, after several prior attempts, the IMC was effective in modifying the Illinois residency requirements as they apply to migrant farmworkers, and the migrant is now considered an "Illinois resident for Food Stamp Program purposes". The regional offices of the Illinois Department of Public Aid throughout the state now accept IMC funds on deposit for the payment of food stamps issued to migrant farm workers.

2. Illinois State Employment Services

The ISES throughout the state has been unable to adequately serve the needs of migrant farmworkers, particularly those who plan to leave the stream and seek employment and become permanent residents in Illinois. This inability to provide services to a predominantly spanish-speaking population was due to the lack of bi-lingual job counselors and interviewers in the ISES. This year, the ISES responded to past requests by IMC and designed a job recruitment program that resulted in the addition

of bi-lingual personnel in some regions. IMC participated in the referral process, the results of which have been encouraging.

3. Illinois Department of Public Health

Migrant housing in Illinois is and has been deplorable. The minimum housing standards applicable to farmers and growers are not properly enforced. Constant pressures applied by IMC have resulted in the revocation of licenses in several instances. For example, in Rock Island (Mercer Councy), IMC staff found that only three growers out of the thirty-nine growers surveyed had been licensed to house farmworkers. All growers not in compliance were either fined or put on notice by the IDPH. In Joliet (Will County), one grower closed his camp rather than bring his housing up to health standards. One major deficiency in the IDPH enforcement of housing standards lies in their inspection procedures. Camp housing inspections were conducted by the department only once during the year -- prior to the occupancy of the migrant families. IMC was successful in bringing about a revision of this practice, and IDPH now performs a second inspection during the peak season when migrants are actually occupying the housing. The IDPH has indicated that it will be more rigorous in its inspection and certification of migrant labor camps than it has been in the past, but almost any change would be a giant addition. Progress here will only be made when various state and federal departments become defendants in lawsuits by migrants who have been victims of their selective non-enforcement of laws and regulations. Hopefully, with the enactment of stricter housing legislation this year, we can anticipate accelerated improvement in migrant housing throughout the state through strict enforcement.

V. PROGRAMS FOR MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS

1. Adult Basic Education

Since the early years of IMC, basic adult education was the major program offered to migrant farmworkers. This program carries a heavy emphasis on the development of language skills and G.E.D. In the fall of 1971, a previous agency goal to phase all such programs into the State Board of Education operative through local community colleges, was achieved in most areas. Previously, the IMC funded, directed, and operated these 20 - 30 week programs throughout the state. Migrant participants currently enrolled in the state-funded education classes are provided direct services, counselling and job opportunities through the IMC regional staff. The primary purpose of this goal was to build a permanent educational structure specifically for migrants and ex-migrants into the state system of education. The specialized curriculum developed by IMC is being utilized in all areas, while three community colleges have hired master teachers trained through IMC to structure and implement ABE programs. (A review of the attached table will give the reader a clearer picture of the phasing-out process utilized). Though we do not have current statistics on the number of ex-migrants enrolled in these programs, some estimates run as high as 500.

During the early months of 1971, when IMC was phasing out ABE programs, some classes were held in Chicago Heights, Mundelein and Rock Island and had a total enrollment of 50 students, and in fall of 1971, Rock Island conducted ABE classes for 76 migrants.

2. Part-Time Adult Basic Education

The part-time adult education program provides for 9 to 15 class hours each week. This program is designed to allow the settling-out migrant to further develop his language skills after he has obtained full-time employment.

The IMC has been effective in persuading industrial employers of part-time students to enter into agreements to give special consideration to these students for up-grading, promotions, and job training opportunities. Employers have also cooperated by providing course content directly related to their operation. The part-time program operated in the following areas during 1971.

AREAS	TOTAL ENROLLMENT
Rock Island, Princeville	337
Mundelein, Palatine, Marengo	41
Chicago Heights, Hoopeston	18
	396

3. Job Conditioning

The job conditioning program was instituted during 1970-71 to provide short-term orientation for migrants desiring to settle-out. These programs are available on a year round basis, and are scheduled from two to four weeks. The curriculum includes pre and post employment orientation, familiarization with employment applications, equal employment opportunity, union practices, social security, medicare and other employee benefits, safety, measurements and conversion, tours through plants and companies. This program also includes a stipend payment to participants, and is open only to those migrants settling out for the first time and seeking employment. It is intended to bridge the gap between the farm and the urban environment. During 1971, this program operated in the following areas:

AREA	TOTAL ENROLLMENT
Aurora-Joliet	2
Crystal Lake	14
Chicago Heights	6
Hoopeston, Delta	22
Rock Island	12
	56

4. Vocational Training

Subsequent to phasing out of IMC operated basic adult education classes, the IMC concentrated efforts on the development of vocational skills. During the severe economic recession of 1970-71, it became even more evident that migrant farmworkers settling in Illinois were "last hired and first fired".

The effects were strongly felt when students completing basic education and GED training were unable to obtain employment either through efforts of IMC or on their own. Those who were successful in gaining employment were faced with periodic lay-offs throughout the year, or placed on low level jobs with little or no opportunity of advancement. During the year, IMC surveyed the vocational interest of migrants desiring to settle into the community and conducted market and feasibility studies to insure that desired skills fit the job market. As a result, the following vocational training programs were established.

Location	Training Program	Number of Participants
Aurora	Clerk-Typing	10
Chicago Heights	Welding	8
Cairo	Construction trades	26
Rock Island	Upholstery	25
Rock Island	Nurses Aide	8
Rock Island	Knitting	5
		87

In addition to the above IMC operated programs, 110 participants have been referred to existing MDTA and on-the-job training programs throughout the state. Other participants have been successful in securing vocational training through existing community colleges on a free tuition basis as a

direct result of pre-arrangements made between IMC and the local colleges. More and more, local educational institutions are responding to the needs of settling out migrants by providing specially designed curriculums and bi-lingual instructors within their present structures. On the basis of successful, though numerically limited results, IMC will continue to emphasize programs concerning the development of vocational skills.

5. Drivers Education

Programs in drivers education were offered in one region during the year:

Location	Total Enrollment
Aurora	5

These programs are available to spanish-speaking people in most of the community colleges.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

6. Employment Opportunities

As stated in earlier paragraph of this report, 1971-1972 was discouraging year for job opportunities. However, despite the long-term strikes, and mass lay-offs in the steel mills, farm equipment plants, and other industrials, IMC staff was successful in placing settling-out farmworkers and former migrants who were out of work for one reason or another in a variety of jobs. Since August, 415 participants were placed in jobs averaging $2.55 an hour.

V. DIRECT SERVICES

A bi-lingual field staff of 35 persons composed primarily of ex-migrant deliver direct services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers year around. The IMC operates nine permanent field offices, and during the peak harvest season, opened a temporary office in Princeville. Some of the typical services provided participants are listed below:

TYPE OF SERVICES	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS
Housing Information	429
Housing Relocations	132
Medical/Dental Examinations	1091
Medical/Dental Treatments	760
Clothing and Furniture Issue	1662
Camp or Home Visits	2663
Drivers License Service	366
Legal Aid	788
Food Stamps	4016
Transportation	2824
Translation	3602
Miscellaneous	1346
Referrals:	
Other agencies	1548
Non-IMC programs	458
	17,197

The above figures represent services provided to 15,755 migrant and seasonal farmworkers for a period from July 1, 1971 thru August 31, 1972. The total number of participants served during 1971-72 is estimated at 10,000 and represents approximately one-third of the state migrant population. Permanent field offices are located in Aurora, Cairo, Cobden, Hoopeston, Joliet, Crystal Lake, Chicago Heights, Rock Island and Rochelle.

VII. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

An earlier goal of the IMC provided for the establishment of day care programs which would eventually be operated by local communities in geographical areas of the state with highest concentration of migrant families. With technical assistance from central staff, community groups interested in conducting on-going child care programs obtained state and local funding, and in 1971, were able to operate these programs without financial assistance from the IMC. In 1971-72, joint supported child care centers were in operation in the following locations:

Location	No. of Children
*Centralia	55
Cairo	10
*De Kalb	50
*Gibson City	8
*Hoopeston	64
*Illinois City	25
Waukegan	25
*Crystal Lake	35
Rochelle	30
*Woodstock	15
*Arlington Heights	60
*Park Forest	60
	437

By 1971, the local communities (*) obtained state and local funds to continue these programs without financial support from IMC. Also during the year, IMC opened two new migrant areas for child care services, one in Mendota and another in Aurora. These programs were offered to children between the ages of one and six, and operated for thirteen weeks. The total enrollment in Aurora was 56, and in Mendota 26. Child care programs provided by IMC and the community in the past have fallen short of meeting the needs of migrant families since the centers were operational for short-term periods from eight to thirteen weeks. IMC is presently exploring funding sources which would provide child care for participants from the beginning of the migrant season through to the end; or, for a period of at least five months. This would allow the migrant mother to supplement the meager income derived from farm labor by working the fields while being assured of proper care of her younger children, and at the

VIII. COOPERATIVES

Traditional basic and vocational educational programs operated by the IMC in the past has had favorable results in all regions with the one exception of Southern Illinois. After several disappointing experiences, an infinite variety and number of studies and evaluations, it was generally concluded that this extremely depressed region really needed an expansive economic development program that would provide continuing job opportunities for the seasonal farmworkers. In the absence of any attempt by state or federal government to undertake such expansion, the IMC directed its efforts to the development of cooperative self-help programs.

Tri-County Producers Co-op

The Tri-County Producers Co-op got is start with a $15,000 loan from the IMC after conducting a comprehensive feasibility study. These funds were used to generate loans to poor farmers interested in raising swine. With an initial $2,000 available to each farmer, the farmer was able to purchase the sows, the boars, equipment and feed, and join others in this cooperative venture. During 1971, 1972 the TCPC increased its membership to 27 farmers.

Under the management of an IMC staffer, the farmers are trained in analyzing market outlooks, approved swine practices, obtaining breeding stock, and in general running the business of raising and marketing swine collectively. Workshops are held twice monthly and include films, guest speakers and group discussions to communicate knowledge of swine raising to members. The co-op has secured a contract with the Interstate Producers Livestock Association to market all pigs which weigh from 40-70 pounds. Money from the sales is retained in the co-op in the account of the individuals involved. In four months, one farmer tripled the scope of

his operation: he now has 30 sows, the money from which is providing a supplement to his income and an incentive to his day. Due to the successful year on this project, IMC is expanding the project in 1972 to increase the membership to 30 farmers.

Southern Illinois Cooperative Association - Housing Factory

S.I.C.A. is a self-help cooperative composed of some 125 seasonal farmworkers. In previous years, S.I.C.A. operated a supermarket which proved unsuccessful. Currently, the land and building owned by S.I.C.A. through direct loan from the IMC, is being leased and the rental is used to develop a housing factory.

During 1971, the housing factory completed its second house. Construction is performed by seven trainees under the supervision of a master builder and instructor. The future of the housing factory is an optimistic one, and given additional financial resources and firm housing orders, can provide the necessary construction training, employment and growth so greatly needed in Southern Illinois. This is perhaps the one single project which holds long-range promise. Model Cities has entered into negotiations with S.I.C.A. for the purchase of units, and if successfully completed, will contribute substantially to the project growth.

VIIII. TRANSITIONAL CENTER

During the year, IMC was delegated funds to operate a multi-service center in the Rock Island areas as part of a three-state demonstration on the consolidation of services to facilitate migrants settling out of the stream. This project is currently being evaluated and all indicators point to its success. The project allowed for representatives of various agencies (State Employment Service, Dept. of Transportation, Public Aid, Health Dept.) to serve migrants under a single "umbrella" center which would eliminate the need to refer participants

from one agency to another in order to meet their emergency needs. The project also provided for relocation funds to cover rent and utility deposits while the migrant head of household was being placed in a job or vocational training program. The transitional center was underway in August and completed the first year's demostration period in July 1972. The success to date has already substantiated a need to continue this project in Rock Island as well as in other regions.

UNMET NEEDS

1. Health

A few years ago, the migrant representatives on our Board of Directors expressed a strong concern about the lack of medical delivery system for migrant farmworkers in Illinois. Realizing that migrant farmworkers do not obtain fringe benefits from the growers, and their constant mobility excludes them customary medical and dental services available to Illinois resident poor, IMC explored sources of funding for a medical project. The Illinois Dept. of Public Health had limited funds available for migrant health, but in 1970, the department dissolved the position of Migrant Health Coordinator when their budget was further reduced. The IMC proposal that was pending with the IDPH was denied. In 1971, the IMC staff and participants again raised the issue with federal and state agencies and were informed that though there were sizeable budgets for general health services, these were extremely limited to the migrant community.

IMC vigorously pursued funding sources to meet the vast health needs of migrant during the 1972 peak season, and a specially designed delivery system was established in each of the three regions.

2. Skill Training

Traditionally, the building trades have excluded members of minority groups from apprentice programs leading to union membership. Other

specialized trades have followed similar patterns. Although quotas, seniority requirements, and nepotism have prevailed in these highly paid fields, some small progress is currently being made to bring minorities into these trades. IMC will direct efforts to open opportunities in these areas to the extent possible.

3. Youth Programs

The teenage migrant has had little attention in the past. This is primarily due to the employment pattern long established for the young migrant. From the time he is 7 or 8 years old, he is expected to work in the fields with his parents. In the absence of coverage under the child labor laws, migrant teenagers have little or no opportunity to take advantage of the many youth programs operated in local communities. There is a strong possibility that the revised Child Labor Practices Act currently pending in the Illinois Legislature will be enacted during 1972. If this occurs, migrant youth aged fourteen and under will no longer be allowed to perform farm labor. IMC is planning to include Neighborhood Youth Corp. and other youth programs in 1972 plans for the first time in anticipation of passage.

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1969 - 70 ABE PROGRAMS	FUNDING SOURCE	1969 - 71 ABE PROGRAMS	FUNDING SOURCES
1. Woodstock High School	IMC- State Board of Vocational Education	1. McHenry County Community College	Totally OSPI*
2. Arlington Heights High School	IMC	2. Palatine Community College	Totally OSPI* Title III, ESEA
3. Moline High School	IMC - Partial State Funds OSPI, State Code 3-1	3. Blackhawk Community College	OSPI, State* Funds
4. Aurora East High School	IMC-State Coard of Vocational Education - OSPI State Funds	4. Waubonsee Community College	Totally OSPI* Title III, ESEA
5. Chicago Heights High School	OSPI, Title III, ESEA	5. Prairie State Community College	Totally OSPI* Title III, ESEA
6. Mundelein High School	OSPI, Title III, ESEA	6. Mundelein High School	Totally OSPI* Title III, ESEA
7. Sterling High School	OSPI, Title III, ESEA	7. Sterling High School (Program administered by local community)	Totally OSPI Title III, ESEA
8. Cairo - Cobden	IMC	8. ABE Programs transferred to Economic Development Component	

* Total Funding with exception of Educational Coordinators' salaries.